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The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the creative staff of the mass gymnastic display who had been dispatched to Somalia and Zambia and poses for a photograph with them

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Creative Staff of Mass Gymnastic Display Who Came Back from Somalia and Zambia

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and people and the benevolent father of our sportsmen, received on January 19 the creative staff of the mass gymnastic display who had returned from the Somali Democratic Republic and the Republic of Zambia after successfully completing their work.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop; and Choe Yong Rim, Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and O Hyon Ju, Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung highly praised the creative staff of the mass gymnastic display for the contribution they had made to the development of relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of Somalia and Zambia by successfully discharging their tasks. He gave them important teachings on further developing the mass gymnastic display which plays an important role in educating people in the spirit of collectivism as a form of sports in which high artistic and ideological values are blended.

The fatherly Leader posed for a photograph with them.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from **Zulfikar Ali Bhutto**, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and **Lee Kuan Yew**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, on the occasion of the New Year 1973.

Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, the respected and beloved Leader, also sent messages of New Year's greetings to them.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of New Year's greetings from **Marien Ngouabi**, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, and **Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva**, King of the Kingdom of Nepal.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade **Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Comrade **Aleksei Nikolayevich Kosygin**, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the foundation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages respectively from **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and **Isa Bin Sulman Al Khalita**, Emir of the State of Bahrain, in reply to his messages of greetings sent on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the independence of the Sudan, the 12th anniversary of the independence of Mauritania and the national holiday of Bahrain.

Encyclopedic Marxist-Leninist Document on Revolution and Construction

Translations of "Kim Il Sung: Selected Works" (Vol. V) Issued

Of late the Foreign Languages Publishing House in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put out the English, French, Japanese, Chinese, Russian and Spanish editions of "Kim Il Sung: Selected Works" (Vol. V) containing immortal brilliant works of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution.

This publishing house already brought into the world the first, second, third and fourth volumes of "Kim Il Sung: Selected Works" in the six languages mentioned above.

The fifth volume of "Kim Il Sung: Selected Works" comprises 17 important works—treatise, reports, concluding addresses, speeches, lecture and statement—of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made public in the period between 1968 and 1970.

These classical works of our Leader are a codification of his great revolutionary ideas, brilliant theories and unique strategic-tactical plans. Recorded in them in gold letters are the immortal achievements and precious experiences our Party and people have gained in revolution and construction under the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea.

On Great Marxist-Leninist Juche Idea and Its All-round Victory

The *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution, is a great revolutionary idea which has developed Marxism-Leninism onto a higher plane and enriched it.

Our Leader founded the great *Juche* idea in the years of struggle for fatherland restoration and firmly maintained it for half a century organizing and guiding revolution and construction. Thus he has brought about the all-round triumph of the *Juche* idea.

"Report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee," "On Correctly Implementing Our Party's Policy towards Intellectuals" and many other works carried in the fifth volume clearly expound the revolutionary quintessence of the great *Juche* idea and sum up in an all-round way the struggle of our Party for establishing *Juche* and its brilliant victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"... **The Marxist-Leninist *Juche* idea constitutes the quintessence of the revolutionary ideas of our Party, the monolithic ideology of the Party, and the monolithic ideological system of our Party is the ideological system of *Juche*.**" (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., p. 500.)

The *Juche* idea constitutes the essence of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and it is the fundamental idea running through his whole revolutionary thought.

The *Juche* idea is a great idea which shows us the fundamental stand and attitude and the principles and ways to be adhered to without fail in judging and dealing with all problems arising in revolution and construction.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, to establish *Juche* means to approach revolution and construction in one's own country with the attitude of a master and it means adhering to the independent stand and the creative stand.

The principle of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in national defence maintained invariably by our Party is the embodiment of the *Juche* idea in various domains.

Scientifically elucidating the correlation between the *Juche* idea and internationalism, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"**The *Juche* idea we advocate does not conflict with internationalism. Instead, it is designed to promote internationalism....**" (Ibid., p. 122.)

The *Juche* idea is the great revolutionary guiding idea which has developed Marxism-Leninism onto a new, higher stage. It is an original thought which most correctly reflects the requirements of our time.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed, the *Juche* idea is the great revolutionary idea which is in full accord with the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and it appeared as a reflection of the vital demands of the times in the new stage of the development of the international communist movement.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a deep insight into the inevitable requirement of the development of the international communist movement of our time and created the great *Juche* idea. Thus he provided a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for leading the revolutionary struggle and constructive work to victory.

In his report to the Fifth Congress of our Party, our Leader summed up the all-round victory of the *Juche* idea.

Under the revolutionary banner of the great *Juche* idea, our country has been turned into a socialist state with complete political sovereignty, solid independent national economy, mighty self-defence power and splendid national culture.

All the victories and successes of our Party and people in revolution and construction are, indeed, a shining victory of the great *Juche* idea of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"Kim Il Sung: Selected Works" (Vol. V) published in different languages

On Complete Victory and Ultimate Victory of Socialism

Classical works "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and a Powerful Weapon for Building Socialism and Communism," "The Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples Is Invincible" authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great Marxist-Leninist of our time and genius of revolution, and a lot of his other works comprehensively elucidate the unique thoughts and theories as to the complete victory and ultimate victory of socialism and the tasks and concrete ways for their realization.

Referring to the fundamental features of a completely triumphant socialist society, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"**A society cannot yet be called a completely triumphant socialist society where the hostile classes persist in insidious manoeuvrings; where old ideas continue to exert corrosive influence; where there still remain distinctions between town and the countryside and class distinctions between the working class and peasantry; where industrialization has not been realized fully and where the material and technical basis of socialism has not been firmly laid.**" (Ibid., pp. 165-166.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the brilliant idea that for the complete triumph of socialism it is necessary to capture the ideological and material fortresses, the two fortresses of socialist and communist construction.

The idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on achieving the complete triumph of socialism by continuing the revolution even after the establishment of the socialist system is an outstanding idea which clarifies with brilliant intelligence the characteristics of a completely triumphant socialist society, the law-governed process of the development of socialist society, the concrete course to be followed to reach the higher stage of communism and the ways for its materialization. It is a great idea which fully represents the determined revolutionary will of the working class to carry on the revolution continuously and thoroughly until it discharges its historical mission.

Our Leader gave a gifted solution even to the question of the ultimate victory of socialism and indicated the ways and tasks for its attainment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...**Revolutions should take place consecutively in a majority of countries of the world, in several adjacent countries at least, so as to replace imperialist encirclement with socialist encirclement. The barriers of imperialism that surround a socialist country should be torn down so that the dictatorship of the proletariat can become a world-wide system; and one country's isolation as the socialist fortress within the encirclement should be ended with the formation of strong ties of militant solidarity of the international working class and the oppressed peoples of the world. Only then will it be possible to prevent all armed intervention by the imperialists and frustrate their attempt to restore capitalism and to say that the ultimate victory of socialism has been secured.**" (Ibid., p. 239.)

The idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the ultimate victory of socialism is an outstanding idea which scientifically shows the conditions and strategy and tactics for the working class in power to completely defeat international capital and score the final victory in the revolution, the law governing the development of the world revolutionary movement and its concrete course. It is a great revolutionary thought which has newly developed and enriched the Marxist-Leninist theory of world revolution.

On Conquering Material and Ideological Fortresses, Two Fortresses of Socialism and Communism

In his report to the Fifth Congress of the Party and in his report at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the DPRK and in his works "Let Us Develop Local Industry and Bring About a Fresh Upswing in the Production of Mass Consumer Goods," "On Further Developing the Poultry Industry," "On Speeding Up Construction of Socialism in the Countryside and Solidly Developing the Counties," "On Relieving the Strain on Transport," "Some Problems of Manpower Administration," and "Let Us Strengthen the Training of Technical Personnel to Meet the New Requirements of Socialist Construction," the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung made an overall exposition of the principled questions raised in hastening the conquering of the material and ideological fortresses, the two fortresses of socialism and communism, and the concrete ways for their solution.

Our Leader clarified the law-governed process of laying the material and technical foundations for the complete victory of socialism—the building of the basis of industrialization, the realization of industrialization and the all-round technical reconstruction of the national economy, the consolidation and development of the successes scored in industrialization, the advancement of the technical revolution onto a new, higher stage, etc. —and he extensively reviewed the brilliant victories and rich experiences gained by our Party in socialist economic construction over the past period.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"**Our greatest achievement in socialist construction during the period under review is that the country has been converted into a socialist industrial state as a result of our splendid fulfilment of the historic task of socialist industrialization.**" (Ibid., p. 411.)

Our Leader clearly set forth for the first time the tasks for uninterrupted revolution which the Marxist-Leninist Party should carry out in the sphere of economic construction to expedite the complete victory of socialism following the country's conversion into a socialist industrial state and he put forward the ways for their fulfilment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"**The basic task of the Six-Year Plan in the field of socialist economic construction is to cement the material and technical foundations of socialism and free the working people from heavy labour in all fields of the national econo-**

(Continued on Page 2)

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Congratulatory Messages and Letters from Foreign Countries

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received messages and letters congratulating him on his election as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on the New Year 1973 from: the members of the "Committee for Translation of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Southeast Asia; the "Study Committee of the Works and Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Iraq; the members of the "Study Group of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Palestinian students studying in Pakistan; Faode Alba Tulles, deputy chief of the "Study Group of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" formed with patriots of Sao Tome and Principe in Africa; Marco Tulio Rodrigues, Secretary of the Colombia-Korea Friendship Association; Fathi Alnaji, Deputy General Secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Jordan; Madahat Akashi, Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper **Culture** of the Syrian Arab Republic; Temar Hamid, Doctor of Economics and Professor of the Algiers University; Yoshio Watanabe, ex-dietman from the Japan Socialist Party; Shojo Hasegawa, Tokuma Utsunomiya and Hajime Tamura, members of the House of Representatives of Japan; Togo Yoneda, Chairman of the Niigata Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party; the Gumma Prefectural Korean Affairs Institute, Japan; Kotaro Watanabe, Chief Secretary of the Council of Japan Sea Coastal Cities for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and Trade, and Mayor of Niigata; Ryoichi Oka, Mayor of Kanazawa, Japan; Mitsuo Mutai, Managing President of the Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun**; Jisaku Kitamura, President of the Kitamura Mfg. Co., Ltd., Niigata, Japan; Haruo Masukawa, President of the Elwa Shipping Co., Ltd., Japan; Rikizo Kobayashi, President of the Fuji Transport Co., Ltd., Japan; Ryoshu Michihata, Chief Director of the Kyoto Buddhist Association, Japan; Seiya Imanishi, Shiga Prefecture, Japan; Yushin Hosoi, head priest of the Ryuhonji Temple, Kyoto, Japan; the Lebanese Federation of Heavy Gymnasts and the Nagima Sports Club; and Hafiz Mohammad Habiblah, former Vice-Chairman of the Self-Government Committee of Karachi, Pakistan.

Upon his election as DPRK President, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also received messages and letters of congratulation from: Roberto Viezzi, President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth; the Liaison Council for Japan-Korea Workers' Solidarity and Exchange; the Finnish Peace Committee; the International Committee of the Red Cross; C.A. Kamara-Taylor, Honorary Chairman of the "Study Group of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Sierra Leone, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Sierra Leone and Secretary-General of the People's Congress Party of Sierra Leone; the "Study Committee of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Aden; Mushahid Hussein Said, Chairman, and Mosadek Ahad Shah, Secretary-General, of the "Committee for Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association in Lahore; Jean Suret Canal, Chairman, Michel Genot, Vice-Chairman, and Christien Juineau, General Secretary, of the France-Korea Friendship Association; Angel Castro Rabareyo, Chairman, and Genero Carnero Checa, General Secretary, of the Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture; Muhammad Sudai Ali, Vice-Chairman in Charge of the External Relations of the General Union of Workers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Hussein Jwabar, Chairman of the General Union of Peasants Societies of Iraq; Basos Lisarides, Chairman of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Cyprus; Chuji Kuno; and Ryosuke Yasue, chief editor of the political and theoretical journal "Sekai" in Japan.

The messages and letters extended warm congratulations to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on his election as DPRK President and reverentially wished him a long life in good health on the occasion of the New Year 1973.

The messages and letters pointed out that the respected and beloved Leader President Kim Il Sung, materializing his *Juche* idea in the revolutionary struggle, defeated most ferocious two imperialisms in one generation and made the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a rich and powerful sovereign independent state.

They expressed the firm conviction that in the future, too, the Korean people under the wise leadership of the Leader would achieve brilliant successes in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The Juche Idea and Its Vitality (7)

Complete Unity and Cohesion of the Party Based on the Juche Idea

The Workers' Party of Korea under the wise leadership of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has won the overall victory of the immortal *Juche* idea through the energetic struggle to carry it into practice.

This victory is the most valuable gain our Party and people have made in the revolution and construction; it is the decisive guarantee for hastening the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the DPRK and a nation-wide triumph of the Korean revolution.

With the brilliant materialization of Comrade Kim Il Sung's great *Juche* idea in the Party work, our Party has achieved complete unity and cohesion based on that idea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Today a monolithic ideological system has been solidly established within our Party, and the whole Party has attained firm unity and cohesion based on Marxist-Leninist ideas—the *Juche* idea of our Party." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., 498.)

Basing himself on the scientific analysis of the decisive role to be played by an outstanding leader of the working class both in the revolutionary struggle and in the chain of the proletarian dictatorship and on the generalization of the historical experiences of the international communist movement, our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of the revolution, put forward the unique thought on the Party's unity and cohesion based on the monolithic ideological system.

The unity and cohesion of a Marxist-Leninist Party can be attained only when it is based on one and the same idea—the idea of its leader, because a Marxist-Leninist Party is a political organization of the revolutionaries who struggle to translate into reality the revolutionary ideas of their leader, its founder, considering them their guiding ideology.

The monolithic ideological system of our Party is the Marxist-Leninist ideological system of *Juche*.

It is because the *Juche* idea is the fundamental thought which constitutes the quintessence of the revolutionary ideas of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the monolithic ideology of our Party, and which permeates them throughout.

Only by adhering to the *Juche* idea as the invariable guiding ideology, is it possible to thoroughly defend the purity of the ranks of the Party and attain its unity and cohesion.

It is due to the fact that the *Juche* idea is the steadfast revolutionary thought which demands allegiance to the revolutionary cause of the working class and Marxism-Leninism and the highest degree of the Party spirit and the working-class spirit as well as the unflinching militant spirit of opposing all shades of anti-Party, counter-revolutionary opportunist ideological trends that impair the unity and cohesion of the Party ranks.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only advanced the unique thought on the unity and cohesion of the Party based on the ideological system of *Juche* but also has wisely led the struggle to put that idea into practice.

He armed all the Party members with the Marxist-Leninist idea of *Juche* on the one hand and, on the other, unfolded a vigorous struggle to oppose all sorts of the opportunist ideological trends that run counter to the *Juche* idea.

Having scientifically analyzed the revolutionary tasks confronting the Party as well as the situation prevailing at each stage and in each period of the development of the revolution, he correctly set the main target of struggle and led us to direct the spearhead of struggle to that target.

In particular, he saw to it that after the Fourth Congress of our Party the struggle for the Party's unity and cohesion was waged on a wider scale and in greater depths than ever before by combining the struggle for establishing *Juche* in the revolution and construction closely with the struggle for opposing the bourgeois and revisionist elements who manoeuvred to revive the bourgeois and feudal Confucian ideas.

Our Party under his pre-eminent and seasoned leadership has attained perfect unity and cohesion based on the ideological system of *Juche* by thoroughly getting over factionalism and other trends of the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary opportunist ideas through the arduous struggle.

Our Party's unity and cohesion have now reached a new, higher level—vital and solid as never before. This is confirmed by the following facts:

Firstly, all the Party organizations and members are knitted together close around our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, thinking and acting, one in mind and purpose, invariably following his *Juche* idea.

Secondly, our Party has attained unity and cohesion under the conditions that the *Juche* idea has won an overall victory and all manner of the opportunist ideological trends including factionalism have been completely liquidated.

Thirdly, the unity and cohesion have been achieved on the basis of the unprecedentedly high class consciousness and awareness of the Party members who equipped themselves with the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung and are infinitely loyal to him.

Last, the unity and cohesion have been attained on the basis of the rock-firm politico-ideological unity of the whole society.

All this proves that the Workers' Party of Korea has become the Party of the respected and beloved Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, its founder and leader, and so will it remain for ever.

As a result of the complete realization of unity and cohesion of the Party based on the monolithic ideological system of *Juche*, its militancy has increased greatly and its role has been strengthened still more in leading the revolution and construction.

The unity and cohesion of the Party achieved under the ideological system of *Juche* are the brilliant materialization of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's great plan and *Juche*-motivated policy of building a revolutionary militant Party which will lead the Korean revolution to victory, and it is the priceless asset that reliably guarantees the final victory of our revolution.

Kang Jong Sok

The Leader of the People

Worrying Over a Small Unit

It happened in the autumn of 1940 when the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was commanding the small unit operations.

Comrade Commander had sent small units to various areas and he himself was operating with a very small number of soldiers.

These were a very hard time. But he constantly took the loving care of his young orderlies and soldiers, and worrying over the men of small units active in localities, he sent messengers to them and often sat up till late at night waiting for their return. One day he was informed that the messenger who had been sent to a small unit was killed by the enemy before he met the unit at the appointed place.

His worry kept on deepening like that of a mother who was waiting for the return of her missing child. He continued to send out his men to find out that small unit, but could not find its whereabouts.

After a while, the Headquarters had to leave the camping place at Chechangtzu. He called his men to him and told them to bury food and new winter clothes at the place of the campfire.

The soldiers could not read his mind. They thought to themselves that he planned to come back here.

Comrade Commander said:

"They are sure to come back. After their small-unit activities their clothes must be in tatters and they must be starving."

He ordered the food and clothes to be buried for the use of the men of the small unit who would return from their mission. What a great fatherly love this was!

Listening to him, they were too moved to utter a word. They dug earth and buried them mutely and left there hesitantly.

The men of the small unit were travelling across rugged mountains and wilderness in Eastern Manchuria to find the place where Comrade Commander stayed, the Headquarters of the Korean revolution.

After many days of difficulty they succeeded in finding the place where the Headquarters had encamped. They looked around the place. They shed tears feeling the warmness of Comrade Commander still lingering there. At the place of the campfire they stopped and found a secret mark. They thought something might be kept underground, and started digging. Sure enough, there were suits of padded clothes and two sacks of rice.

They pressed their burning hearts to them and sobbed, crying: "Comrade Commander!"

Comrade Commander had left and they could not meet him. But they closely felt his warmness and affection extended to them. They resolved again and again to hurry to him and receive new tasks from him and fight on for the revolution.

Like the sunflower turning toward the sun, they continued their march toward the Headquarters where Comrade Kim Il Sung stayed. At last they found themselves in the warm embrace of Comrade Commander who always showed the parental love for them, wherever they were.

Popular Price Policy Enforced in Our Country (2)

Another key point in the popular price policy of the Workers' Party of Korea is that it fixes the procurement prices of farm produce in such a way as to benefit both the State and the peasants.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Two fundamental principles should be observed in procurement. One is not to inflict losses on the peasants but to benefit them, stimulating their enthusiasm for production. The other is for the State to fix the procurement prices so there is no loss when it buys and processes the products." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. II, Eng. ed., p. 58.)

Our Party has steadily raised the procurement prices of farm produce, considering them an important economic lever in stimulating the peasants' enthusiasm for production and improving their living standards.

To guarantee the peasants' interests properly and better their life rapidly is a matter interlinked with the historical mission of the working class.

In August 1950 our Party under the Leader's solicitude saw to it that the procurement prices of industrial crops were enhanced, that farm produce could be bartered for fertilizers and daily necessities of a wider range for the peasants and that the bartering rate was fixed favourably to them.

Our Party has paid deep attention to improving the living standards of the workers and the peasants equally and, further, to strengthening the worker-peasant alliance. Even at the time when a definite amount of funds were needed to lay the foundations of socialist industrialization, it did not attach much importance to the procurement prices of agricultural products in securing the required funds. In the period following the building of the foundations of socialist industrialization the Party took a number of measures to raise the living standards of the peasants at an early date: it had the agricultural tax-in-kind abolished, the rural capital construction undertaken at State expense and farm machines and equipment supplied enough. On the other hand, it ensured that the procurement prices for all industrial crops, livestock products and sideline farm produce were set higher than for other kinds of agricultural products.

Deeply concerned to provide equally better living conditions to the peasants in different parts of the country, particularly to those in mountain areas, our Party assigns higher prices for the industrial crops, livestock products and sideline farm produce which are turned out in large quantities in mountain areas.

For instance, a higher price is fixed on leaf tobacco which is harvested much in mountain areas than on rush, an industrial crop abundant in the plains.

The price policy followed by our Party in purchasing farm produce is a correct policy that proceeds from the stand of the State of the working class which assumes the responsibility not only for the life of the factory and office workers but also for the life of the peasants and strives to equally raise the living standards of all the working people under socialism.

This popular price policy of our Party is rested on the solid basis of our independent national economy and the superiority of our socialist system under which the national income obtained can be distributed to benefit the people.

Our powerful independent national economy renders it possible to secure the national income needed in carrying out the bold policy of bettering the people's life while increasing the funds for the building of the economy and defences.

Our State distributes the national income on the principle of centralism so that it is used effectively for an equally better life of the people.

As a result of the incessant growth of production and the steady reduction of cost, sources of goods and funds are constantly explored to see that mass consumption goods are low priced and the prices of commodities cut and the possibility is created to raise the procurement prices without causing loss to the State.

Thanks to such big economic assets, our Party could steadily increase the wages of workers and office employees while enforcing the price policy aimed at ensuring the people an equally improved life.

Along with its measures taken to reduce the prices of mass consumption goods our Party adopted a series of epochal steps to hike up the wages of the factory and office workers. For example, in September 1970 their wages were raised markedly, namely, by 31.5 per cent on an average.

To carry out the tasks set forth by our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, our country is now striving to raise in the coming few years the wages of factory and office workers as a whole and cut the prices of all consumer goods drastically and, as far as mass consumption goods which are in great demand are concerned, it endeavours to lower the prices by more than 50 per cent.

One more key point in our Party's price policy is that it made the prices of commodities uniform.

Our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"To fix the prices of commodities correctly, we must make them uniform... Regional price commissions should be established to unify the assessment of prices on all goods, including those turned out by the local industry enterprises, and the economic organs such as the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and the Price Assessment Commission should strengthen their control over the fixing of prices." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., pp. 313-314.)

Under socialism the problem of using price as a lever in the interests of economic construction and in compliance with the people's demand for a higher standard of living can be solved only through the exercise of the functions of the State as economic organizer. Only when the State controls the fixing of prices, can we find correct solutions for all the principled problems arising in setting prices—the problem of assigning low prices for the mass consumption goods by deliberately deviating the price of commodities from their value, the problem of properly combining the State interests with the peasants' in fixing the procurement prices, the problem of unifying the assessment of prices and the like.

Our Party, therefore, guarantees that the State makes the prices uniform and exercises control over the fixing of prices, not allowing institutions and enterprises to raise or lower them at will and that a specialized State agency for price assessment conducts the work of fixing prices in a co-ordinated way.

In our country the State Price Assessment Commission functions as such a specialized agency. It directly fixes the prices of the products which are of weighty significance in the national economy, exercising control over the fixing of prices and undertaking the statistic work.

At the same time, in every province there is a local price assessment agency which functions under the State Price Assessment Commission to fix the prices of the goods of local significance according to the norm of prices and standard prices, the method and procedure of price fixing, co-ordinately set by the central authority. Thus it controls the price fixing on the spot.

With the establishment of the unified price assessment system we could properly fix the commodity prices on a good calculation of the monetary income of the working people and the relations of demand and supply and could solve the problem of keeping a well-balanced relation between the prices of manufactured goods and the procurement prices of farm produce, taking into account the living standards of the workers and peasants.

Moreover, the State control could bring about a satisfactory solution for the uniform assessment of prices of commodities throughout the country.

The uniform price policy of our Party is a scientific policy that fully meets the essential requirement of the socialist economic system that democratic centralism should be carried into effect in the management and operation of the economy; it is a revolutionary policy which enables us to actively use price as a lever in giving play to the superiority of the socialist system.

While enforcing the basic policy of making the prices uniform, our Party sees to it that the principle of uniform price fixing is not applied to some kinds of farm produce such as vegetables and fruits in view of their specific features.

For instance, vegetables produced in spring and summer and early fruits are seasonal and liable to spoil.

Reckoning with the features of such farm produce and the complexity in their delivery, our Party makes certain that the producers themselves form joint marketing co-operatives and sell the products at flexibly-co-ordinated prices according to the change of seasons and the degree of freshness. This shows that in formulating the price policy our Party takes into full consideration the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and its transitional character.

The popular price policy of our Party advanced by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung is not only a wise policy which actively contributes to increasing production, augmenting the sources of commodities and ensuring the working people higher living standards, but also serves as a powerful means of accelerating the building of socialism and communism.

Kim Jong Il

Encyclopedic Marxist-Leninist Document on Revolution and Construction

(Continued from Page 1)

my, by consolidating and developing the successes gained in industrialization and advancing the technical revolution onto a new, higher plane." (Ibid., p. 441.)

The main point of the Six-Year Plan is to fulfil the three major tasks of the technical revolution. The basic contents of the three major tasks of the technical revolution are to markedly reduce the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour and free the women from the heavy burden of household chores.

The line of carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution advanced by our Leader is an original programme of technical revolution indicating the way to accomplish the cause of completely relieving the working people who have been freed from exploitation from all fetters by liberating them from arduous labour.

To attain the complete victory of socialism and build communism, we must occupy the material fortress and, at the same time, capture the ideological fortress of socialism and communism by thoroughly carrying on the ideological revolution and revolutionizing and working-classizing the entire society.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To realize the working-classization of all of society while steadily revolutionizing the working people by giving priority to the ideological revolution is a vital task that must be fulfilled in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.... Even after the complete victory of socialism the Marxist-Leninist Party should continue the struggle to revolutionize all the working people, consolidating the success made in working-classizing them. Only in this way, can the ideological fortress of communism be conquered completely." (Ibid., p. 459.)

Our Leader also clearly expounded the principle adhered to by our Party in revolutionizing and working-classizing all of society and the concrete ways for this.

The idea and theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung on revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society show most correctly the whole course and ways for conquering the ideological fortress of socialism and communism and they are a programmatic guide which renders it possible to successfully settle the question of bringing up the men of a new, communist type.

To capture the ideological fortress it is imperative to carry on the ideological revolution and, along with this, to vigorously push ahead with the cultural revolution.

Elucidating the programmatic tasks for building socialist national culture after the establishment of the socialist system, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the line of blocking imperialist cultural penetration and overcoming the trend toward restorationism. The line set forth by our Leader is the most correct revolutionary line which enables us to successfully step up the construction of socialist national culture going on amid the fierce class struggle, in compliance with the class demands of the working class.

To hasten the conquering of the material and ideological fortresses of socialism and communism we must further intensify and develop the Chollima movement, our Party's general line in socialist construction.

In his works including "Let Us Develop the Chollima Workteam Movement in Depth, a Great Impetus to Socialist Construction" our Leader made a deep analysis of the factor of the start of the Chollima movement and the nature of this movement and its correctness and great vitality and clearly indicated the tasks for further intensifying and developing the Chollima workteam movement.

For Triumph of South Korean Revolution and Realization of National Reunification

In his reports to the 5th Party Congress and at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Republic and in his many other works, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation and the great Leader of revolution, gave a scientific analysis and review of the development of the south Korean situation, historical experience and lessons of the south Korean revolutionary movement, profoundly elucidated the strategic and tactical lines of the south Korean revolution in an all-round way and reclarified the invariable stand of our Party on national reunification.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The south Korean revolution is a national-liberation revolution against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and, at the same time, a people's democratic revolution against the stooges of U.S. imperialism—the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats—and their fascist rule." (Ibid., p. 474.)

On the basis of his clear-cut exposition of the character of the south Korean revolution, the Leader scientifically defined its tasks, motive power and objects and set forth correct strategic and tactical lines for the south Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung again made clear our Party's consistent policy of independent, peaceful national reunification as follows:

"The basic line for national reunification maintained since the beginning by the Government of our Republic has been that of assuring the reunification of the north and south by the Korean people themselves independently on the basis of democratic principles without the interference of any outside forces subsequent to the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea." (Ibid., p. 197.)

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's line and policies for the south Korean revolution and national reunification are the only correct guide that ensures the maximum acceleration of the nation-wide victory of our revolution.

On Fighting U.S. Imperialism and Japanese Militarism and Promoting Triumph of World Revolution

The immortal classical works, "Report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee," "Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn U.S. Imperialism!" "Youth Must Become the Vanguard on All Fronts of Economic and Defence Construction to Bring Our Revolution to Final Victory" and many other documents give a full analysis and review of the shining victories won by our Party and people in the field of international relations in the past period and present a brilliant codification of his original thoughts and theories and his scientific and revolutionary strategy and tactics for carrying the international communist movement and the world revolutionary movement to victory.

Our Leader set forth the most effective basic strategy of the world revolution to counter the U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression and indicated concrete ways for its realization.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"The present situation demands that the revolutionary people of the five continents fight more resolutely against imperialism, against old and new colonialism, and concentrate their attack on U.S. imperialism in particular." (Ibid., pp. 324-325.)

The Leader's policy on concentrating attack on U.S. imperialism clearly shows the main target of the world revolution and represents the most active and revolutionary strategy that gives a correct answer to the fundamental question deciding the destiny of the world revolution as a whole.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the original strategic line for strengthening and developing the militant solidarity of the revolutionary peoples in Asia and their anti-U.S. joint struggle to smash the U.S. imperialist policy of Asian aggression. He manifested our Party's stand and policy on resolutely fighting Japanese militarism and a fighting strategy for the revolutionary peoples of all countries to mutilate U.S. imperialism.

Many of the Leader's works give a scientific elucidation of the revolutionary forces of our time. The policies for further strengthening these forces are presented in the works.

Stressing the role of the united strength of the socialist countries in the struggle for the victory of the world revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated principles and ways of cementing their class alliance and increasing their overall strength and developing the international communist movement.

Our Leader clarified the historical position and role of national liberation movements in colonies, one of the two major revolutionary forces in our time, and gave comprehensive answers to the theoretical and practical questions in strengthening and advancing national liberation movements.

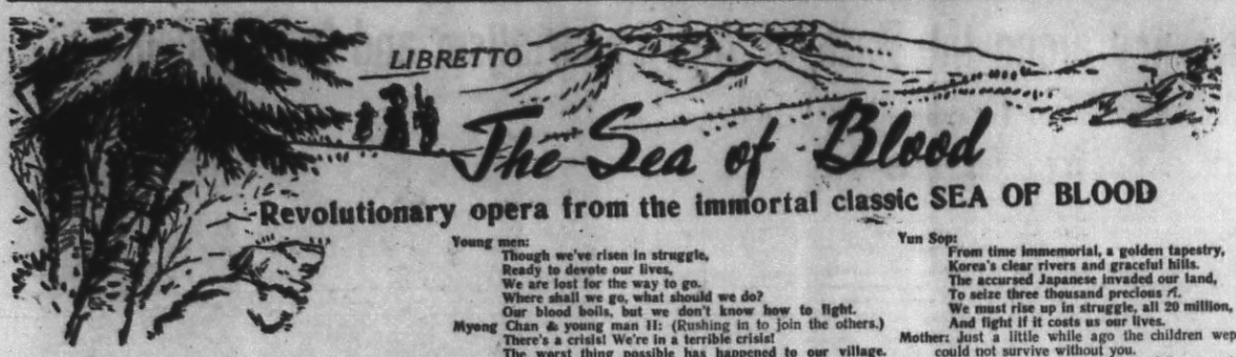
The classical work, "On Some Experiences of the Democratic and Socialist Revolutions in Our Country," gives a full analysis and review of the great achievements and rich experience gained by our Party under the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution.

• • •

"Kim Il Sung: Selected Works" (Vol. V) gives an overall review of the shining victories and successes attained by our Party and people on all fronts of revolution and construction under the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It also clearly shows his revolutionary lines and original policies that must be adhered to in hastening the building of socialism and communism, advancing the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and bringing earlier the final victory of world revolution.

Indeed, the fifth volume of the Selected Works is a historic literature that sums up the sweeping victory of the Leader's great idea of *Juche*. It is an encyclopedic, classic literature that has developed Marxism-Leninism onto a new, higher stage and codified the theories and strategy and tactics on revolution and construction.

The fifth volume of the Selected Works is a great textbook of life and struggle, containing unquestionable truth established by our Party and people in their arduous struggle and provides a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon that affords a sure guarantee for victory in our people's struggle for building socialism and communism.



Revolutionary opera from the immortal classic SEA OF BLOOD

CHARACTERS

Mother: Later the Women's Association chairman
Yun Sop: Her husband
Won Nam: Her eldest son; later an anti-Japanese guerrilla
Kap Sun: Her daughter
Ul Nam: Her youngest son
Cho Dong Chun: A political worker in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army
Ung Pal: A young villager
Pyoljae village elder
Tal Sam: A young villager
Yong Sil: A village girl
Night-school teacher
The commander of the Armed Youth Corps
Kyong Chol: A young villager
Kyong Chol's mother: Later a Women's Association member
Pok Dol's mother: Later a Women's Association member
Chil Song: A young villager
Chil Song's mother: Later a Women's Association member
The chairman of the miners' village Women's Association
Kwi Sun: Mine-owner's concubine

Garrison commander
Garrison corporal
Pyon the village head: Later the chief of the "self-defence corps"
Other guerrillas, villagers, miners, flower dancers and Japanese soldiers

ACT I

Time: A summer of the early 1930's
Place: A mountain village

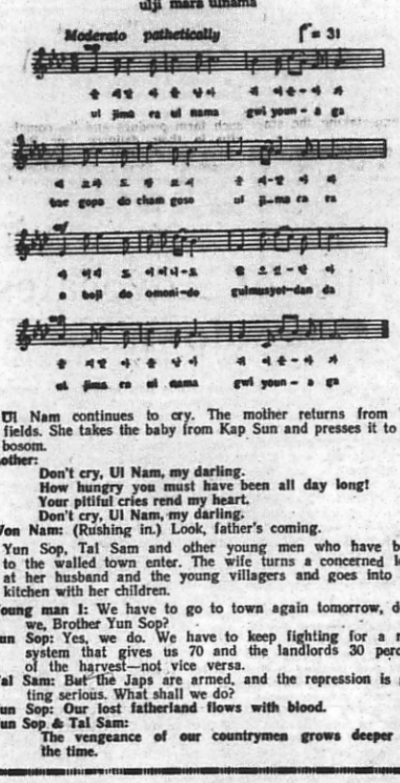
On one side of the stage there is a log-cabin bordered by a stony tract of land along the hillside. Thick forests can be seen in the distance.

The orchestra plays the theme, SEA OF BLOOD.

We see the projected title, Revolutionary Opera SEA OF BLOOD from the Immortal Classic SEA OF BLOOD. Dark clouds drift menacingly across the sky. Thunder roars, lightning flashes, and the cries of a baby can be heard. In the yard Kap Sun tries to soothe the crying baby, Ul Nam, whom she carries on her back.

Kap Sun:
Don't cry, Ul Nam, my dear.
You must be hungry but try to hold on.
Father and mother are going hungry, too.
Don't cry, Ul Nam, my dear.

Don't Cry, Ulnam
울지 말아 울남아
ulji mara ulnama



Ul Nam continues to cry. The mother returns from the fields. She takes the baby from Kap Sun and presses it to her bosom.

Mother:
Don't cry, Ul Nam, my darling.
How hungry you must have been all day long!
Your pitiful cries rend my heart.
Don't cry, Ul Nam, my darling.

Won Nam: (Rushing in.) Look, father's coming.

Yun Sop, Tal Sam and other young men who have been to the walled town enter. The wife turns a concerned look at her husband and the young villagers and goes into the kitchen with her children.

Young man I: We have to go to town again tomorrow, don't we, Brother Yun Sop?
Yun Sop: Yes, we do. We have to keep fighting for a rent system that gives us 70 and the landlords 30 percent of the harvest—not vice versa.
Tal Sam: But the Japs are armed, and the repression is getting serious. What shall we do?
Yun Sop: Our lost fatherland flows with blood.
Yun Sop & Tal Sam:
The vengeance of our countrymen grows deeper all the time.

Young men:
Though we've risen in struggle,
Ready to devote our lives,
We are lost for the way to go.
Where shall we go, what should we do?
Our blood boils, but we don't know how to fight.

Myong Chan & young man II: (Rushing in to join the others.)
There's a crisis! We're in a terrible crisis!
The worst thing possible has happened to our village.

Young men:
What do you mean by a crisis?
Tell us what's happened.

Myong Chan & young man II:
The Japs have arrested all the villagers
Who stormed into the town.

Young men:
The armed enemy is going to attack.
What shall we do?

Yun Sop:
However fiercely the Japs attack us,
We'll fight with firm resolve.

Yun Sop, Tal Sam & young man II:
We'll go back to town tomorrow,
Wielding our sickles and hoes.

Young men:
The Japs must be destroyed if we are to live.
We'll go back to town tomorrow.

Yun Sop: I'll warn the next village. Post lookouts on the next hill and on the road.

The meeting breaks up, and the young people go off in different directions. Yun Sop is also about to leave. The wife looks anxiously into her husband's face. Won Nam and Kap Sun cling to their father.

Kap Sun: Going out again, father?
Yun Sop: Just for a while. Go back into the house.
Mother: Be careful. (Manages to get this out, even though her heart is filled with anxiety.)

Yun Sop exits. His wife stands watching him leave.

Won Nam: Isn't supper ready yet, mother?
Mother: Yes, it's ready.
Won Nam: I'm hungry.

His mother goes into the house and comes out with millet-cakes.

Won Nam: Oh good! Millet-cake.

Won Nam and Kap Sun sit around the table.

Chorus:
Before anyone else, a mother's heart breaks
When her children go without food.
But serving a meagre bowl of millet-cake,
She smiles through her tears.

Won Nam eats millet-cakes with gusto. Kap Sun lays aside a piece of her cake.

Chorus:
The dear daughter lays aside the cake
Keeping it for her mother.
Their bowls are empty because they are poor,
But her heart, full of tender affection.

An owl is heard.

Kap Sun: Ah! An owl is singing.
Won Nam: Mother, why does that bird sing at night?
Mother: Kap Sun knows why.
Kap Sun:
Once upon a time, a mother died
Leaving behind her nine children.
Filled with sorrow, unable to forget,
She sings a mournful song each night.

Why does father go out every night?

Won Nam: Mother, they say Yong Sil's father was also arrested by the Japs.
Mother: (A frightened look on her face.)
What shall we do, children, if father isn't with us?
Won Nam:
Mother, we can't live, mother.
We can't live without father.
Won Nam & Kap Sun:
Night has advanced; the sky is bright with stars.
Will father stay out the whole night?
Kap Sun:
The owl sings sorrowfully tonight
In the yonder hill.
Kap Sun, Won Nam & chorus:
Waiting anxiously for father, I'm unable to sleep.
The moon shines brightly over the hill.
Why don't you come home, father?

Won Nam and Kap Sun cry.

Mother: I shouldn't have asked such a silly question. Go on in!

Won Nam enters the house. Before going inside, Kap Sun hands her mother the cake wrapped in a handkerchief; the mother cries softly as she holds her daughter in her arms.

Kap Sun: Mother, why do you weep?
Mother: Oh, it's nothing. Go to bed now.

Kap Sun goes into the house. As night advances, the owl sings on sadly.

Mother:
How many the nights I have spent in tears,
Since arriving in this strange place,
Leaving my homeland behind!
Far from my village in this alien land,
The hard life tears at my heart.
Don't cry, my owl, please don't cry.

Chorus:
How many the years since I left home
In bleak winter and threadbare clothes.
I hoped for my children a better world.
But the dark night still darker grows.

Yun Sop: (Entering.) Why are you up so late?
Mother: You've done your job well?
Yun Sop: Things are getting serious.
Mother: You think something might happen?
Yun Sop: Well...
Mother: (Hesitatingly.) Why did the Japanese come to our country?

Yun Sop:
From time immemorial, a golden tapestry,
Korea's clear rivers and graceful hills.
The accursed Japanese invaded our land,
To seize three thousand precious *ri*.
We must rise up in struggle, all 20 million,
And fight if it costs us our lives.

Mother: Just a little while ago the children wept, saying they could not survive without you.
Yun Sop: Well, what would you do if I was not here?
Mother:
Without you I couldn't live in this desolate land;
The icy, winter wind blows.
We'll go with you wherever you go,
All misfortunes we can withstand.

Yun Sop:
How many the tears we have shed,
Toiling over generations for landlords.
Under the yoke of Japanese slavery once more,
Even in this remote place across Chonam Ridge.

Duet:
Whatever storms come to this land,
We'll survive depending on one another.

The morning mist drifts across the hillside. Tal Sam and Myong Chan enter and the mother exits.

Tal Sam: Yun Sop, lookouts are posted in the village.
Yun Sop: Myong Chan! Strike the bell when you see the signal fire on the opposite hill. I'll go make the rounds. (He runs out.)
Tal Sam: Myong Chan, be careful.

When he gets to an elevated spot, Tal Sam is attacked by Japanese soldiers who are hiding in wait.

Tal Sam: Myong Chan! Strike the bell!

Tal Sam keeps struggling with the Japanese attackers who try to capture him, but he escapes. Myong Chan fights the Japanese with an ax, but is stabbed with a bayonet. Myong Chan manages to raise himself and strike the bell; then he collapses. The stage is a chaotic scene of fighting and horror: the Japs attack from all sides; columns of fire from the village fill the sky; screams of the villagers are heard; the people flee to the mountains; the family's house is in flames; villagers, shot and bayoneted, stagger to the ground; Kyong Chol's mother is pierced by an enemy bayonet; the mother rescues her. The crackling of rifles, the clatter of hoofbeats, the deafening cries of the people. As if possessed, the Japanese soldiers fire their machine guns. The village is soaked in a sea of blood. Yun Sop rushes on stage. The Japanese soldiers drag Tal Sam and other young men away. Yun Sop saves Tal Sam and fights the enemy.

Yun Sop: Tal Sam! Go into the mountains!
Tal Sam: Brother Yun Sop!

Tal Sam fights a Japanese scoundrel and escapes. Yun Sop enters, fights the Japanese soldier, tears ahead, but is hit by a bullet and captured.

"Punitive force" commander: (To Yun Sop.) Where did they go?
Yun Sop: I don't know.
"Punitive force" commander: What? Burn him!

The Japanese soldiers grab Yun Sop and drag him to the stake. The wife rushes in and looks for her husband.

Mother: My husband!

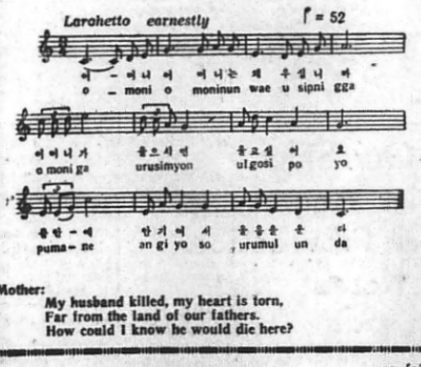
The stage darkens and the scene changes to an execution ground. In the background we see Yun Sop surrounded by flames; the Japs upstage are about to shoot him. Yun Sop, still in flames, condemns strongly the Japanese scoundrels. The Japanese officer signals to his men to fire. Shots ring across the stage. As Yun Sop disappears into the fire and the Japs exit, the chorus of the "Song of Punitive Expedition" hums. Mothes, Won Nam and Kap Sun enter as the music reaches its climax.

Mother: My husband!
Won Nam & Kap Sun: Father!

The humming of the chorus gets louder. Won Nam and Kap Sun rush to their mother and sob uncontrollably in her bosom.

Chorus:
Mother, mother, why do you cry?
If you cry, I, too, want to cry,
In your bosom I want to cry.
Our nation has neither money nor arms,
Many have been shot, many have died.
Among them now, your father.

Song of Punitive Expedition
《토 벌 가》
〈to bol ga〉



Mother:
My husband killed, my heart is torn,
Far from the land of our fathers.
How could I know he would die here?
Resolute our vow to liberate the country
And return to our native home.

Kyong Chol and his mother enter.

Chorus:
Where can I go, my little ones in my arms?
A violent wind is blowing.
What can I do, my eyes blind with tears?
A cold wind rages over this dark land.

People leaving their ravaged villages behind pass the mother and her children.

Kyong Chol's mother: Won Nam's mother, let's return to the village where we were born.
Mother: Mother, I have a distant relative in Pyoljae village. I'll go there and raise my children.
Kyong Chol: Won Nam and Kap Sun, take care of your mother.
Kyong Chol's mother: Let us survive and meet again. We mustn't die and never see each other again.

They part in tears, accompanied by a dramatic chorus. Groups of people wander by.

Chorus:
In a ruthless sea of blood my husband drowned.
My little ones in my arms I am leaving.
The grief of a lost homeland tears at my heart.
A storm of persecution is raging.

Her home in ruins and with no fixed destination, the mother leaves with her children.

Refugees:
Shedding tears of blood,
We begin our long journey,
Roaming, no place to go.
Hearts torn by sorrow—
A people without a country.
A storm of persecution is raging.
We cry out for the day
When that dark sky will clear.

Chorus:
We cry out for the day
When that dark sky will clear.

When we next see the mother, Kap Sun, and Won Nam, they are walking along a lane carrying bundles. Kap Sun is limping behind them.

Won Nam: Do your feet ache badly? I'll fix your sandals for you.
Mother: Do you want to rest for a while? We'll get some water from the spring over there.

Mother takes a gourd from one of her bundles. Won Nam fixes Kap Sun's sandals for her.

Kap Sun: Father made these....
Won Nam: Hush!

The mother looks back at her children and goes to fetch water. An owl sings.

Kap Sun: Brother, owl sings here, too.
My owl, your song is so doleful,
I understand how you feel.
Don't cry, owl.
Your song brings father to mind and my heart aches.

Mother enters and listens to Won Nam's singing.

Won Nam:
Talking of father brings mother to tears.
When mother cries, I, too, want to cry.
Together we must help mother
For the sake of our dead father.

Hearing the song of her children, the mother turns round, choking back her tears. The children look at her.

Chorus:
Mother, mother, why do you cry?
If you cry, I, too, want to cry,
In your bosom I want to cry.

Won Nam and Kap Sun weep in their mother's breast.

Mother:
Don't cry my children. Don't cry.
Crying will not remove our revenge.
We'll find a place to live beyond the hill.

Just as they are about to leave, Pyoljae village elder and other refugees come into sight over the crest of the hill.

Pyoljae village elder: Hullo! Let's take a rest here.
Mother: Excuse me. Is Pyoljae village far away?
Pyoljae village elder: We come from that village.
Mother: Do you know a man there by the name of Choe Sung Rak?
Pyoljae village elder: Where are you from?
Mother: Ehr.. from the village across the river. The Japanese murderers burned it down and killed many villagers. My husband was also....
Pyoljae village elder:
Though the earth is wide and the sky boundless,
Every place swims in a sea of blood.
Japanese outlaws burned our village to the ground;
My son and grandchildren were all killed,
And I was forced to leave.
That old man you asked about—
Also ruthlessly murdered by the Japanese bayonet.
Mother: (Kneeling down with her children, weeping.)
How will I keep my children and myself alive now?
Pyoljae village elder: We must not give up hope. Some day we poor people will know relief.

The chorus hums softly.

Pyoljae village elder: Early this spring they say a Korean army rose up to smash the Japanese foe.

The word spreads far and wide that our guerrillas cover a thousand *ri* a day, annihilating the foe to restore the country—our three thousand *ri* of golden tapestry, permeated with the spirit of Mt. Paekdu-san, our majestic mountains and crystal streams from Lake Chonji.

Won Nam: (Deeply moved.) Granddad!
Pyoljae village elder: We haven't found any place to live so far. So why don't we go to the village which looks onto Mt. Paekdu-san? Let's go together and live there helping each other.

Mt. Paekdu-san is seen far away in the distance, towering over the landscape. Everyone turns to look at the mountain.

Chorus:
Mt. Paekdu-san, the ancestral mountain!
Soaring over the fatherland into the sky,
You embrace our five thousand years of long history.
A dawn of national restoration will throw.
A resplendent rainbow over the clear waters of Lake Chonji.

The children run ahead hand in hand. Mother and other refugees follow them carrying their bundles. As Act I ends, the passage of time is indicated: "SEVERAL YEARS LATER." Won Nam, Kap Sun, now grown into fine young people, and Ul Nam, a strong young boy, appear upstage.

—Curtain—

(To Be Continued)

Most Progressive and Superior Is Proletarian Democracy

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, said:

"There can be no better democracy than proletarian democracy. Should there be a higher form of democracy than proletarian democracy, it would not be democracy."

(Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., p. 170.)

Under the socialist system established by the Leader in our country, proletarian democracy is fully ensured for the people in every field of politics, economy and culture.

How democracy is practiced is an important criterion that distinguishes between the popular character and reactionary nature of the social system in a country.

In modern society there are two categories of dictatorship, i.e., proletarian dictatorship and bourgeois dictatorship and there exist two forms of democracy — proletarian democracy and bourgeois democracy.

These two types of democracy fundamentally conflict with each other in their class bases and contents.

Proletarian democracy is the highest form of democracy superior to any other that existed in human history.

It is democracy, above all, for the working people, the absolute majority of society, and it champions their genuine rights and interests.

It exercises dictatorship over exploiting classes and ensures democracy for the broad masses of working people.

Its superiority as democracy for the people stems from its class character.

Under socialism where the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established, the working people hold power. Accordingly, the dictatorship of the proletariat exercises dictatorship over the survivors of the overthrown exploiting classes, who engage in subversive activities against socialism, and over all the other counter-revolutionaries, whereas it guarantees democracy for workers, peasants, working intellectuals and other sections of the people.

Therefore, proletarian democracy thoroughly protects the interests of the working people and provides them with the fullest, genuine rights and freedom.

This proletarian democracy totally meets the essential requirements of genuine democracy.

Democracy is genuine only when it guarantees rights and freedom for the masses of the people, because the toiling masses constitute the decisive motive power for social progress and the absolute majority in a society. Proletarian democracy for the overwhelming majority of the working masses including the working class in particular has an incomparable superiority in its class basis over bourgeois democracy for a handful of reactionary classes.

The essential advantage of proletarian democracy also lies in the fact that democracy is truly guaranteed for the working people.

Proletarian democracy guarantees genuine rights and freedom in practice for the working people in all fields of politics, economy and culture, whereas bourgeois democracy is a mere window dressing, full of lies and deception.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"Proletarian democracy consists of finally liquidating the exploiting classes, fully guaranteeing true political freedom and rights as well as material and cultural welfare to the working class and other sectors of the working people, and strengthening comradely co-operation and mutual assistance among them in every way." (Ibid., p. 170.)

As our Leader said, proletarian democracy provides, in the first place, full political rights and freedom for the absolute majority of the toiling masses including the working class.

Under proletarian democracy our people freely participate in the government and exercise state power for the sake of the revolution.

In our country all the citizens at the age of 17 and above have the rights to elect and to be elected without any restrictions, and the government organs at all levels are composed of the representatives of the people.

Under the socialist system in our country the people have the freedom of speech, the press, association, assembly and other social and political activities and the rights to choose jobs according to their abilities and aptitude and the rights to work, rest and learn as much as they want and to receive medical care whenever necessary.

Proletarian democracy also ensures in practice a happy material and cultural life for the working masses.

In our country the means of production belong to the people, who are masters of the country. Therefore, the interests of the society and State harmonize with those of individuals. Under this system the people get distribution according to work they have done, and all the fruit of labour is devoted for their welfare. Their living standard systematically improves with the growth of production.

The reality of our country where all the people are equally well off, free from all worries and unfamiliar to the words "unemployment," "school fees" and "medical fees," eloquently proves what a happiness, material and cultural, proletarian democracy guarantees for the working people in practice.

Proletarian democracy cements comradely cooperation and assistance among the working people in every way.

Under socialism unity and cooperation among the working class, cooperative farmers and working intellectuals constitute the basis of social relationship. Proletarian democracy promotes cooperation, assistance and solid, comradely unity among the working people to suit the new social relationships.

Proletarian democracy as such is all the more fully materialized by the dictatorship of the proletariat. The proletarian dictatorship is the government power established by the people themselves.

Its basic mission lies in ensuring the rights of the people and serving in their interests.

Today the people's power organs of all levels in our country, as faithful servants of the people, not only provide the working people with all the political rights and freedom, but also assume direct responsibility for providing food, clothing and housing to the people and all the conditions for the entire people to enjoy the greatest benefit of democracy.

Further, our proletarian dictatorship determinedly fights against all hostile elements and at the same time actively protects the democratic rights of the people from being violated even in the slightest degree.

Thus, under the socialist system in our country, dictatorship protects the interests of the people, and democracy serves for the people. Under this system, therefore, there can be neither falsehood nor deception with regard to democracy, and the masses of the people can enjoy freedom and democracy in the true sense of the words.

This superiority of proletarian democracy provides a striking contrast to bourgeois democracy.

Bourgeois democracy is nothing but a camouflage to hide reactionary bourgeois dictatorship.

The falsehood of bourgeois democracy is clearly proved by the reality in south Korea today.

Recently, the south Korean rulers have clamoured for "reunification based on liberal democracy," as if there were any trace of democracy in south Korea.

The "liberal democracy" they loudly advertise means championing only the interests of the handful of the privileged; it only brings political non-rights, economic bankruptcy, abject poverty and social miseries to the absolute majority of the people.

In south Korea, tyrannical repression of the genuine rights and freedom of the people is rampant under the cloak of "liberal democracy." The south Korean rulers have declared double and treble states of "emergency alert," spread large networks of police, special agents and intelligence and are arresting and imprisoning innocent people for no reason, if they feel offended even in the slightest degree.

Even today when the road of north-south dialogue has been opened with the publication of the north-south joint statement, they severely punish or execute the revolutionaries and patriots who worked for the patriotic cause of reunifying the country. This clearly proves the real nature of "liberal democracy," which brings harsh repression and reactionary dictatorship on the working people, whenever they demand genuine rights and freedom.

As the facts show, bourgeois democracy is the anti-popular and reactionary one totally conflicting with proletarian democracy, whereas the latter is a genuine democracy superior to any form of democracy in the history of mankind, the one for the absolute majority of the working masses.

By steadily strengthening proletarian dictatorship and giving full play to proletarian democracy, the entire working people of our country are now dynamically pushing forward the building of socialism and communism to finally accomplish the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Kang Tae In

1972, a Year of Vigorous Advance along the Path of Anti-Imperialism and Independence

Review of International Situation

The year 1972 passed in the midst of a fierce struggle between the counter-revolutionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism and the revolutionary forces on a world-wide scale.

The events and deep-going changes which took place in the international arena last year showed with clarity that no imperialist forces of aggression whatever can halt the dynamic forward movement of the world revolutionary peoples or stem the torrential current of historical development.

The Juche Idea Sheds Effulgent Rays All Over

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, said as follows:

"The *Juche* idea of our Party and the independent foreign policy of the Government of the Republic enjoy the active support and sympathy of the world people." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 18.)

The year 1972 was a glorious year in which the great *Juche* idea created by the Leader threw its brilliant rays all over the world and the progressive peoples of all countries made a vigorous advance along the path of anti-imperialism and independence.

In the past year, too, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made public many classical works, among them "On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," which indicated the most correct ways to promote the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and gave profound answers to new theoretical and practical, strategic and tactical problems arising in the international communist and working-class movements, the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the national-liberation struggle in colonies. He brightly lit up the road to be followed by our people and the world people, thus making an immortal contribution to the development of the Korean and the world revolution.

That is why the world people say they see the basic direction of the onward march of the present times in the great *Juche* idea and draw immense strength and courage from it.

The past year witnessed the appearance of more groups and organizations studying the Leader's *Juche* idea, such as the "study group of works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" and the "study group of the *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung." The network of these groups and organizations expanded across regions and continents, going beyond the bounds of one country. A great number of youths and students, doctors and professors, public figures and politicians in Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America joined in them. They deeply study the *Juche* idea and strive to put it into practice in their life and struggle.

Besides, many publishing associations including the "publication committee for works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" and the "translation committee for works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" put out a large number of the Leader's classical works to introduce and disseminate the *Juche* idea extensively. The "Miraisha" of Japan, the "Jeune Afrique" of France and various other foreign publishing houses brought out the "Kim Il Sung: Biography" and the "Brief History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in numerous copies in different national languages.

Notably, on the occasion of the 60th birthday of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung last year, his works came off the press in a big way in many countries of the world. And their press organs issued extras and special editions in celebration of his birthday. The revolutionary peoples and friends in the five continents looked up to Comrade Kim Il Sung as "the great Leader of the revolution who opened up a new stage in the development of the world revolution by founding the great *Juche* idea" and "the red sun of the oppressed peoples of the whole world," wishing him a long life and good health from the bottom of their hearts. They said that they "sincerely wish him to throw brilliant rays forever for perpetual spring of mankind."

Moreover, last year the world people expressed positive support for our Party's independent and principled foreign policy, an embodiment of the great *Juche* idea.

The Leader said:

"We have come to have a large number of revolutionary comrades and friends internationally and our revolution's international solidarity is being steadily cemented." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., p. 488.)

More and more countries of the world recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate government of Korea and have diplomatic relations with our country. Last year, a number of countries such as Chile, Pakistan, Ruanda, Uganda, Cameroon, Upper Volta, Senegal, Malagasy and Zaire established diplomatic relations with our country.

The progressive peoples of the world manifested full support and solidarity for our Party's policy of independent national reunification, especially for the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, put forward by the Leader. They unanimously demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops wearing the UN cap be withdrawn from south Korea at once and the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism in Korea, be disbanded and strongly held that Korea must be reunified by the Korean people themselves independently.

Today our country imposingly towers as a dignified socialist power in the East, spreading bright lights all over, and has innumerable supporters and sympathizers in the international arena. This is an outcome of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a splendid fruit of his great *Juche* idea.

Furious Flame of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"Today the struggle of the people against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war has become a trend of the times that cannot be held in check.... U.S. imperialism is being battered in all parts of the world, driven into dead ends internally and externally." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., p. 489.)

Last year, the U.S. imperialists, brandishing the notorious "Nixon doctrine," gave themselves up to feverish manoeuvres of aggression and war everywhere, bringing into action their own aggressor troops and their satellites and puppets.

Under the signboard of the "Vietnamization" of the war, the U.S. imperialists carried on the brutal war of genocide in South Viet Nam and enforced naval blockade against North Viet Nam and perpetrated indiscriminate bombing and bombardment against it by mobilizing huge naval and air forces. Furthermore, they staged criminal sanguinary wars in Cambodia and Laos, turning the whole of Indochina into a great conflagration.

The U.S. imperialists stepped up the "modernization" of the south Korean army and madly kicked up rackets of military exercises for new war provocation in Korea and at the same time caused hindrances to the north-south dialogue, obstinately hampering the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

In the Near and Middle East, Africa and Latin America, too, they resorted to wicked schemes to curb the people's struggle for freedom and liberation, national independence and social progress.

But the enemy could not break the indomitable fighting spirit of the progressive peoples moving forward towards fresh victory under the upheld banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

The heroic people of Democratic Viet Nam administered stunning counterblows to the enemy, firmly determined to liberate the south, defend the north and reunify the country. Last year, they shot down 732 planes of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and killed, injured or captured more than 1,000 pilots and other crew. The valiant South Vietnamese people and the armed forces, taking the initiative firmly on the whole front, conducted active offensive and frustrated the enemy's "Vietnamization plan" and "pacification programme" completely. In the year gone by, they put out of action 480,000 of the enemy troops and downed or destroyed 2,500 enemy aircraft. The peoples of Cambodia and Laos, holding aloft the banner of anti-U.S. national salvation, also mounted vehement attacks upon the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys on all fronts and attained brilliant battle results: they shattered the "Khmerization" and "Laotianization" of the wars and newly liberated vast areas.

The Korean people actively struggled to carry through the three principles of national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and thus smashed at every step the U.S. imperialists' policy to keep our nation split and their machinations to ignite a new war.

Last year, at the UN General Assembly session Algeria and many other peace-loving states suggested putting on the agenda of the session the just proposal for creating favourable conditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea and expressed militant solidarity with our people in their just cause of struggle. Pakistan withdrew from the detestable "UNCURK," dealing a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists' policy for Korean aggression.

In 1972 the policy of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists to isolate and blockade China ended in a shameful fiasco and many countries of the world recognized the People's Republic of China as the only lawful government of the Chinese people and established diplomatic relations with it.

The Palestinian and other Arab peoples kept up the anti-imperialist, anti-Israeli struggle, foiling the reckless aggressive manoeuvres of the enemies, and vigorously conducted the struggle to liberate the occupied Arab land. Patriots in such African countries as Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) and the peoples in such Latin-American countries as Colombia, Venezuela, Argentina, Bolivia and Dominica launched armed struggles with intensity. Somalia, the Congo(B), Democratic Yemen, Guinea, Algeria, Iraq, Tanzania, Chile, Peru and many other countries firmly defended national independence and sovereignty, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and the slogan of self-reliance.

In the past year, the U.S. imperialists backslid deeper into a quandary owing to the struggle of the people at home against fascism, dictatorship and war. The economic crisis of U.S. imperialism grew acute beyond retrieve.

In addition, the "allies" and satellites of the U.S. imperialists which had once been faithful to them began to turn their backs on them and the "system of command" of U.S. imperialism in the "military alliance" started disintegrating. In the "NATO," European "allies" openly refused to bear heavier burdens of military spendings. As for the "SEATO," Pakistan made a bomb-like statement on secession from it, and later Australia and New Zealand expressed their intention to withdraw from this organization.

In 1972 the reactionary Sato government of Japan, which had obdurately been sticking to the policy of militarization of the country, revival of militarism and rearmament, the policy of subservience to the U.S. and the policy of aggression against the Asian nations was toppled due to the stubborn struggle of the people and the elections to the Lower House of Japan last month was marked by a striking advance of democratic forces. Even today, the Japanese people at large are fighting against the Japanese reactionaries' U.S.-toeing, expansionist policy and their hostile policy against our country and other Asian nations.

Such countries as Britain, France, Spain and Italy likewise witnessed dynamic struggles against the anti-popular policy of the reactionary ruling circles and for the right to live and for democracy and peace.

The Chiang Kai-shek clique who fawned upon and kowtowed to their masters, the U.S. imperialists, clinging to their sleeves, became an international orphan pure and simple. Such puppets as Thieu of South Viet Nam and Lon Nol of Cambodia also floundered, their fate hanging in the balance. On the other hand, Uganda already severed diplomatic relations with Israel, a faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism, and recently Chad, the Congo(B), Mali, Niger and other countries took resolute measures to break off diplomatic relations with Israel, thereby delivering more telling blows to the enemy.

Indeed, the year 1972 added another glorious page to the history of grand, vigorous advance in our time, an era of revolution, an age of independent development.

Imperialism and its minions are a moribund force which is living their last days and their final downfall is inevitable.

In the New Year 1973 the world revolutionary peoples will continue to wage a stauncher struggle in opposition to the enemy's policy of aggression and war, raising high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Chin Bang

Angolan guerillas are intent on a shooting practice to send straight shots into the hearts of the enemy at any time

Combatants of the South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces keep a sharp eye on the enemy's movements, fully ready for action

Friendship Visits

☆ A delegation of the Communist Party of Uruguay arrived in Pyongyang on January 16 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation consists of Comrade Rodnei Arismendi, First Secretary of the CPU Central Committee, as its head, and Comrade Alcira Legazpi de Arismendi, Member of the CPU Central Committee, as its member.

☆ A Czechoslovak television delegation headed by Milena Balasova, Vice-Chairman of the Czechoslovak Television, arrived here on January 16 by plane to visit our country at the invitation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee.

☆ The delegation of the Committees for Defence of the Cuban Revolution headed by Orlando Sanchez, Member of the National Leadership of the Committees for Defence of the Cuban Revolution and Chairman of the Camaguey Provincial Committee for Defence of the Cuban Revolution, left Pyongyang on January 17 by plane.

At 334th MAC MEETING

Senior Member of Our Side Denounces U.S. Imperialist Aggressors for Intensifying New War Provocation Moves in South Korea

The 334th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on January 18, at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting, Major General Kim Poong Sup, Senior Member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the criminal act of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in illegally bringing another naval vessel to south Korea in gross violation of Sub-paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement and called it to account.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors on December 27 last year brought a destroyer from the United States and handed it to the south Korean navy and on December 28 staged a "christening ceremony" of the warship in the presence of the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying south Korea and other war-maniacs.

The Senior Member of our side pointed out that the U.S. imperialist aggressors crudely violated Sub-paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement by illegally bringing again a destroyer in the wake of their recent introduction of many fighter-bombers, various weapons and combat equipment of new types.

He sharply denounced these acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors at a time when dialogue was under way between the north and the south for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, branding them as criminal moves to bar the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and realize their aggressive designs on the whole of Korea at all costs by egging the diehard advocates of "reunification by prevailing over communism" and war-thirsty elements in south Korea on to the provocation of a new war and igniting another war of aggression.

Major General Kim Poong Sup, Senior Member of our side, strongly demanded of the enemy side to take out of Korea at once the naval vessel illegally brought and all the new types of weapons and combat equipment including the weapons of mass destruction introduced earlier.

Then he roundly exposed and denounced the new war provocation acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors ever since the publication of the north-south joint statement on July 4 last year.

Saying that the U.S. imperialist aggressors were instigating the south Korean army to commit continued military provocations of various descriptions including rifle and gun firing against our side along the whole length of the Demilitarized Zone, he stressed.

Such provocative acts reached 7,407 by the end of December 31 following the announcement of the joint statement.

He strongly demanded of the enemy side the following points for the conversion of the Korean armistice into a durable peace and promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea:

Firstly, at a time when the Koreans are seeking to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their split country without the interference of outside forces, by uniting their strength, in accordance with the historic north-south joint statement, the U.S. imperialists should withdraw their aggression troops occupying south Korea under the cloak of the "UN forces" and the "liaison missions" of the other countries which had participated in the war of aggression on Korea and take practical steps helpful towards the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, instead of "welcoming" Korea's peaceful reunification in words only.

Secondly, the U.S. imperialist aggressors should discontinue forthwith their criminal acts in illegally introducing various new-type weapons and military equipment into south Korea to cause a fratricidal war in Korea and perpetuate the division of this country and all their military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thirdly, the U.S. imperialists should not lay obstacles in the way of the contacts and dialogue between the north and the south and the realization of collaboration between them in all fields of politics, economy, culture, military and external activities, and should not obstruct the work of the North-South Coordination Commission and Red Cross organizations.

Fourthly, the U.S. imperialists should not bar the Koreans from freely travelling their own land across the Military Demarcation Line and should not obstruct the free reunion and correspondence between the separated families, relatives and friends.

Fifthly, the U.S. imperialist aggressors should totally stop all their provocative acts intended to maintain tensions in Panmunjom and take away at once the heavy and automatic weapons illegally brought into the Headquarters Area of the Military Armistice Commission.

Provocative Outcries of Advocates of Military "Showdown"

The south Korean "minister of national defence" visited on January 16th the marine corps command for the new year inspection and slung mud at us, raving that "the ultimate goal of the communists is reunification for communism" and so forth, according to a report from Seoul.

He openly let loose extremely provocative words fanning up war hysteria, jabbering that "it is necessary to get superior in strength for the forthcoming showdown" and "maintain a perfect strategic posture."

This is a crude violation of the historic north-south joint statement in which the three principles of national reunification are laid down and the points agreed upon at the meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Coordination Commission; it is a challenge to the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. His words betray the south Korean authorities' foul design to invade the northern half of the Republic by the force of arms while fostering antagonism and confrontation between the north and the south and increasing tensions and attain "reunification by prevailing over communism."

The south Korean authorities loudly trumpeted about "anti-communism" from the very beginning of the year and described as "an era of new confrontation" the present time when sentiments for independent and peaceful reunification are growing high as never before, as a result of the realization of contacts and dialogue between the north and the south, and made no scruples of committing reckless acts inciting antagonism and confrontation, instead of seeking collaboration and unity between the north and the south.

At the outset of the year they frantically staged a large-scale "winter mobile exercise" in the area along the Military Demarcation Line and an "anti-warship firing exercise" in the southern coastal waters and other reckless war exercises on the ground, in the sea and air.

The outcry of the south Korean "minister of national defence" is a continuation and part of the endless stream of provocative outbursts of the south Korean authorities and their adventurous play with fire. This patently shows how frantic they have become in their efforts to perpetuate the division of the country and realize their wild design to "attain reunification by vanquishing communism" by the force of arms, far from wanting its independent and peaceful reunification.

The south Korean authorities should give up the foolish dream of "reunification by prevailing over communism" and behave discreetly, facing the reality squarely.

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The south Korean rulers' preposterous vilifications and provocations against us are evoking resentment among our people and People's Army and creating a tension with dialogue, after all. This act will only help produce an atmosphere of fighting rather than an atmosphere of reunification."

It is a dangerous adventure and reckless act precipitating self-destruction to cry for "anti-communism" and advocate a military "showdown."

The northern half of the Republic which has turned into an impregnable fortress under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, can destroy any aggressor at a stroke.

The south Korean authorities should not cry for "anti-communism" and increase tensions, seeking a military showdown, obsessed by the wild dream of "reunification by prevailing over communism," but strive for negotiations and collaboration to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the unanimous desire of all the people of the north and the south.

If they persistently lead the situation toward fostering antagonism and hostility between the north and the south, going against the desire of the nation and the trend of the times, they will certainly invite bitterer hatred and a harder rebuff of the people and will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Chu Tong Sa

DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

Bitterly Denouncing Vicious Schemes of White Racist Clique of Southern Rhodesia against Zambian People

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on January 21 in connection with the fact that of late the white racists of Southern Rhodesia instigated by the U.S. and British imperialists are ever more nakedly committing vicious acts against the Zambian people.

The statement said:

Of late the white racists of Southern Rhodesia instigated by the U.S. and British imperialists are ever more nakedly intensifying vicious moves against the Zambian people.

The white racists of Southern Rhodesia openly declared some time ago that they would close the border with Zambia, infiltrated their aggression troops into the territory of Zambia and killed peaceable civilians by laying mines and firing.

Such provocation of the white racists of Southern Rhodesia is a crude infringement upon the sacred sovereignty of the Republic of Zambia and an open challenge to the African countries fighting for freedom and liberation and for the consolidation of national independence and to the progressive peoples the world over.

The Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people sternly denounce these provocative acts committed by the white racist clique of Southern Rhodesia.

The white racists of Southern Rhodesia have been committing all sorts of criminal machinations to block the road ahead of the Zambian people who are vigorously advancing for the consolidation of their national independence and the prosperity of the country and to suppress and obliterate the struggle of the Zimbabwe people for national liberation.

The white racists of Southern Rhodesia are, indeed, the vicious hangmen who, with the backing of the U.S. and British imperialists, are killing Zimbabwe people at random and opposing the national liberation struggle of the African peoples.

The brigandish act committed by the white racists of Southern Rhodesia against the Zambian people this time is a desperate move designed to destroy the normal economic life of Zambia and hamper the active support and encouragement of the peoples of Zambia and other African countries to the just struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

With no machinations, however, can the white racist clique of Southern Rhodesia put down the ever mounting national liberation struggle of the African peoples.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia has taken decisive steps for counter-blow to cope with the enemy's blackmail and provocation and appealed to the entire Zambian people to courageously turn out to the struggle for defending the country and against the white racists.

The governments of various countries of Africa and the progressive peoples of the world are resolutely denouncing the machinations of the white racists of Southern Rhodesia against the Zambian people and actively supporting the measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Zambia and expressing firm solidarity with them.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will always stand firm on the side of the Zambian people who are fighting against the white racists of Southern Rhodesia and will support and encourage their just struggle with might and main in the future, too.

The Korean people also express firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Zimbabwe people for the country's liberation and independence.

The white racists of Southern Rhodesia must stop at once the provocative machinations against the Zambian people and put an end to the fascist suppression of the Zimbabwe people.

If the white racists of Southern Rhodesia persist in their reckless acts against the Zambian and Zimbabwe peoples, defying the strong denunciation of the entire peoples of the African countries and the peaceloving peoples of the world, they will surely meet a more disgraceful end.

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